

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 50

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Authorized by Decree No. 594, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568

On 30th June 1898.

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Then, in the next paragraph, doth Carvalho the prophet break forth like a fire; his words appear like burning torches, as he shrieks out a list of international crimes committed by England, including among many others:

Pinery, robbery, massacre, stock exchange swindling; and finally the use of explosive bombs (sic) in her African (sic) campaigns against the agribids (sic), and the slaveholders (sic) etc. etc. (sic)

Well, I fear the British army will have to confess to the explosive bombs. You see nowadays everybody uses explosive bombs in warfare. The Spanish fleet was destroyed by explosive bombs, chiefly. Personally I do not prefer to take part in a battle where the bombs were not explosive, and the guns of the kind technically known as "snipers," and in this feeling I shall doubtless have the sympathy of Sr. Xavier de Carvalho. Unfortunately, however, explosive bombs are the only way, and England has to be in the fashion. But the other counts in this terrific indictment have been formulated with a certain lack of impartiality and a disdain for details, which make it difficult for the more seeker after truth to accept them without at least some slight tremor of doubt. However, let that pass: Sr. Xavier at least succeeds in convincing any farinoid reader that he is very angry with England.

But I am going to prove out of Sr. Xavier de Carvalho's own mouth, that if he hates England, he despises France. Hear his own words:

"France resolved to abandon Fashoda in order to avoid an armed conflict with England. This was an act of prudence, because the French navy is not up to the mark necessary for a fight with the English navy."

Thus, according to Sr. Xavier de Carvalho, it was not because France felt herself in the wrong that she retired from Fashoda. But because she was afraid of the English navy. The question, therefore, was not one of honour, but of counting ships! There is another name for the particular kind of prudence suggested here, and not a flattering one either, as Sr. Xavier de Carvalho must know very well. Yet what other interpretation can be put on his words; and what will his French friends think of the line taken up by their self constituted champion?

Now I am neither Brazilian nor French, but a brutal brutally egotistical Britisher; yet I protest against Sr. Xavier de Carvalho's assertion that the French, in the Fashoda business, ran away to save their skins. I think Sr. Xavier de Carvalho has no right to impute cowardice to a nation traditionally brave like the French. My understanding of the case is, that the French government, by an error of judgment, took up an illogical position in the Fashoda affair, and, finding on examination, and with fuller information, that this was so, recognised the fact by retreating from it. There was no question of prudence or rashness, honour or dishonour, concerned in the matter at all.

So that, if Sr. Xavier de Carvalho imited his philippic with an idea of pleasing his French readers, he has made an egregious mistake. While if he delivered it in the hope of annoying Englishmen,—well, I have read the whole rignardie from start to finish, and can only say the effort on my part as an Englishman, was similar to that produced on the French gentleman, referred to in the story contained in the next paragraph, by the oratory of the preachers of the Salvation Army.

The following which I extract from a recent number of *The Echo* is worth reproducing:

"I heard that the Salvation Army is going to rebuild their energies in order to put Paris into ship-shape form. Whenever I hear of the Salvation Army my memory goes back to an amusing incident that I witnessed at one of their opening services in the Rue Aubert. Three unfortunate and shivering Hindoo women had been brought over to tell the story of their conversion. They did not speak a word of French, so a strange-looking creature who spoke French, but not much of it, was used as interpreter. They began: 'We were in Bombay and we did not know Salvation, and we were very wicked.' The interpreter took up the remark, and in deep tones remarked: 'Les trois petites femmes racontent qu'on était à Bombay. Toutes les trois étaient très méchantes. On n'avait pas trouvé le Salut.' 'Afterwards we went to Madras, and there we did not find Salvation.' 'Les petites femmes racontent qu'après elles ont portées pour Madras. Même là elles n'ont pas trouvé le Salut.' 'Afterwards we went up on to the hill station and there we found Salvation.' 'A la fin, les trois petites femmes ont monté sur une colline, et c'est là qu'elles ont trouvé le Salut.' The squeaky voices of the women and the cavernous voice of the man were too funny for words. Another time I sent an old French gentleman to attend a meeting at which General Booth presided. I doubted whether he would ever go there, so I went round to the hall, and found him quietly smoking a cigarette outside. I said 'What are you doing?' 'It's all right,' he replied. 'I'm d-d, you're d-d, we're all d-d. I've heard that story for the last half hour, and I've come out for a smoke.'"

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 8th December, 1898.

The republic of Hyiti has taken the unexpected but statesmanlike resolution to reduce the duty on soap. This promises well for the future of the "black republic," for cleanliness is said to be next to godliness.

This announcement, extracted from the *Diário Popular* of 4th inst., speaks for himself. We have evidently the distinguished author of "English as she is spoken" among us. Still, the sentence "It is the time for us to speak very well, scarcely seems English, or even North America." No doubt then it is merely an idiom—or rather idiosyncrasy—with which one would be on quite familiar terms after three months' study under the worthy advertising professor.

But stay! The advertisement, being in "English," would appear to be addressed to persons already possessing a certain acquaintance with that language; and probably means that the advertiser only receives advanced pupils who require a finisher. (Or is it that after all, we have misunderstood its purport entirely, and it is the professor himself who wishes to learn English and North America in three months? If to learn by the professor seems to justify such an assumption; and in that case, of course, there would be nothing to laugh at.

History is made very rapidly in these exciting times; and Sr. Xavier de Carvalho's meteoric letter on the Fashoda affair, in last Sunday's *Diário Popular*, hot, flaming, and smelling like brimstone of disaster, ruin, and war, as it must have seemed to him when it left Paris, dropped in the Rua Quinze de Novembro, S. Paulo, as dead as a dump; all its prophecies gone wrong, and its fire burnt out in the transit across the western sky!

Nevertheless it makes very entertaining reading. Were it not for the signature at the end of it, one might have been excused for supposing from its hysterically illogical style, that it had been written, or dictated, by some *petite femme*, who had been cruelly betrayed by an Englishman. Sr. Xavier de Carvalho considers that England behaved execrably in the Fashoda business; at least, such I gather to be his opinion from expressions and remarks like the following:

The situation is aggravating itself. England is more aggravating than ever. England with the insolence of a brutal egotist.

England is disposing of Egypt without consulting the Sultan. (Shocking!)

Egypt's true sovereign, the Sultan, may very likely be the one to administer an excellent lesson to the pirates of London."

"If says Sr. Xavier de Carvalho, with the weighty air of a diplomatist of the inner ring imparting important information to outsiders,—"the Sultan definitively oppose British policy in Egypt—apparently Sr. Xavier de Carvalho thinks Fashoda is in Egypt—it will be because he counts on the certain support of France, Russia and Germany. England is a great nation (sic) but nothing could she do against these three united." France, Russia and Germany uniting to play second fiddle to the Sultan, seems a strange political combination, surely. Nevertheless, *loua adiante!*

"If England declared war against France, the first act of France would be the invasion of Egypt by the enormous forces of which she disposes in Algeria (sic); while Russia would enter India almost without firing a shot."

SOCIAL LIFE IN SANTOS.

We have in a previous issue referred to the inauguration of the Hotel Internacional, Praia José Menino, Santos. A correspondent from that important export city informs us that its existence has supplied a long felt social want to the British residents there located in that the management is enabled to place at their disposition the use of a commodious ball room. With characteristic energy the British residents availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered to give a subscription dance on the 29th October and the effort met with such success as to encourage the promoters to repeat the venture. This they did on the 7th inst. The night was most propitious and the guests began to arrive at 8 p.m., those from the Baquetão and S. Vicente in trolleys and carriages, on horse and mule back; and those from Guarajá and other localities by special omnibuses and otherwise. The unique situation which the Hotel occupies on the very margin of the broad Atlantic particularly lends itself to an entertainment of this description, and on this occasion its natural advantages were greatly enhanced by the decoration of the surrounding grounds, which the committee had spared no expense in carrying out by means of fairy lamps, Chinese lanterns, flags and other artifices which caused them to present a beautiful and impressive effect.

Dancing commenced at 9 p.m. Messrs. Henry Hamill, Henry Broad and Martin Macleod were the M.C.s, and carried out their duties with marked success and to the great enjoyment of the guests, who left at 3 a.m. with many expressions of thanks to those who had assisted in affording them a most memorable evening's entertainment.

Amongst those present were noticed the following:—

From Rio: Miss Freda Mawson. From São Paulo: Mr. and Mrs. Pfonse and the Misses Florde, Miss Ediths, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman, Miss King, Miss Madeire, Messrs. Hobbs, Unwin, Turnley, Knight, Howe, Shaw and Comber. From the Serra: Mr. and Mrs. Ingobly. From the Raiz, Messrs. Duffield and Fremont. From Agua Fria, Cuba: Mr. H.L. Whitley. From Guarajá: H.B. Consul, Mr. Mark, and the U.S. vice-consul, Mr. Julius Hingwitz.

The Santos visitors were: the officers from the Brazilian gunboat Trindades and R.M. S. La Plata, Mr. and Mrs. David Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Helwig, Mr. and Mrs. Stenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. F.O. Broad, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Broad, Mr. and Mrs. A. Keelham, Mr. and Mrs. Huggins, Mr. and Mrs. Bechtel, Mr. and Mrs. Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. Synnons, Messrs. Wherry, Miss Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Simonsen, Messrs. Tomlinson, Barham, Madlock, Greene, Rose, Harding, Percy Lewis and A. Lewis, Gepp, E. S. Youle, Dickson, Tweedie, Ribton-Cooke, Wiener, Hunter, Kaufmann, H. Simon, Webb, Tracey, Lloyd, Parlow, Triand, Nogueira de Gama, Gomez, Barber, Stock, Evans, and very many others whose names we are unable to recall.

The following day (the 8th inst.) the new grounds of the Santos Athletic Club—which by the way are within a stone's throw of the José Menino Hotel—presented a gay and animated appearance. Although not yet completed and regularly inaugurated, a tennis match was arranged in honor of the São Paulo visitors between representatives of Santos and São Paulo. Each side was represented by six players and the São Paulo men won by sets to three.

A large number of spectators were present, including most of the visitors from São Paulo, who spent a very pleasant afternoon, darkness only terminating the proceedings. Mrs. Broad very pleasantly dispensed the honors of the tea table.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

BATTING AVERAGES 1898.

(Over 5 innings):

	No. of innings	Times run out	Total runs	High score	Average
C. W. Miller.....	19	5	629	125*	44.9
E. Wyatt.....	12	—	181	79	15.
F. Sparkes.....	13	4	105	37*	11.6
C. A. P. Turnley..	5	—	53	26	10.6
E. G. Knight.....	72	3	82	29*	9.6
J. Blomeley.....	10	—	85	43	8.5
L. Greenland.....	9	—	75	24	8.3
W. F. Rule.....	16	—	125	27	7.8
W. Jeffrey.....	8	1	54	20	7.7
J. Mawson.....	10	—	68	23	6.8
J. Crompton.....	6	—	41	16	6.8
P. W. Crewe.....	18	1	115	24	6.7
F. Florde.....	15	—	85	28	5.6
F. Goodier.....	11	3	42	18	5.2
J. Webster.....	11	—	50	14	4.5
E. W. L. Theohald	11	2	40	11	4.4
H. Oelhafe.....	7	1	22	7	3.7
H. Kirkman.....	9	3	11	4*	1.8

(Under 5 innings):

T. Pudney.....	2	1	26	26*	26.
A. M. Benn.....	3	—	29	14	9.8
M. King.....	4	1	23	12	7.6
F. Stewart.....	3	—	21	8	7.
E. Evill.....	5	—	28	19	5.6
L. Howe.....	5	—	19	11	3.8
L. Lamont.....	4	—	14	13	3.5
J. J. Wilson.....	3	1	5	3	2.5

The following have been in 1 innings each:
C. Mitchell, J. E. Bartlett, and F. Forbes.

* signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES 1898.

(Above 10 overs):

	Over	Maidens	Wickets	Runs	Average
C. W. Miller.....	153.2	43	52	304	5.8
E. Wyatt.....	61.4	12	20	154	7.7
F. Goodier.....	34.3	8	9	81	9.
M. King.....	29	12	4	40	10.
F. Rule.....	75.2	14	18	189	10.5
H. Holstead.....	14	4	4	43	10.7
H. Kirkman.....	26	6	7	78	11.1
J. Webster.....	71	12	17	213	12.5
F. Sparkes.....	87.3	18	15	191	12.7
J. Mawson.....	62.4	19	11	141	12.8
F. Phrile.....	60.1	5	13	172	13.2
J. Blomeley.....	24	4	4	59	14.7
C. A. T. Turnley..	13.1	—	1	54	54.

(Under 10 overs):

P. Stewart.....	4	—	1	11	11.
L. Howe.....	7	1	1	26	26.

The advent of the United States into the ranks of the great powers is bound of itself to raise some important questions. We have already several times pointed out that her system of industrial protection is one of them, and that it will require to be greatly modified to meet the new conditions. Another and equally important one is the Monroe Doctrine, by which the United States has assumed that all the American continent is her sphere of influence. If she, however, claims the right to annex territories anywhere on the face of the globe where she can get them, she will have to withdraw from those reservations and admit the same liberty to other powers. We have more than once asserted, and we repeat it, that though not yet publicly discussed, Germany contemplates the acquisition of wide territories in South America, particularly in Brazil. Now if the States annexes the Philippines, an Asiatic archipelago, it will be difficult for her to warn off Germany, or indeed any other European power, from the badly used territories of the South American continent. These questions are not likely to become acute at an early date, but that they will come up is almost inevitable.—*Textile Mercury.*

We can hardly believe that the invasion of South America predicted above is or will become a possibility for many generations to come. The trade of any one country, important though it may be, is yet not important enough to warrant the cost of seizure. We have before heard it said that Germany mediates new acquisitions in Brazil, but we do not believe it. Germany can gain more by peaceful commercial methods than she can by conquest, and her statesmen know this well. If there are any complications, they are more likely to arise with the smaller states and over branches of international obligations.—*Ed. News.*

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Vigem beach in S. Domingos, bath at this office.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6 horse-power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap, or on hire.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier A. Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices in Messrs. CRAWLEY & Co., 97 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lealivre 25 Rua da Comediana.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent bath. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.
Rua Livramento, No. 143.

TO LET

A nicely furnished house on the Praia Flamengo (near Morro da Viúva). Apply to Messrs. Cranley & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

Furnished Apartments.

Two good single rooms and one fine large room, comfortably furnished, may be had at VILLA HUMAYTA, formerly Allen's Hotel, No. 8 Rua Humayta. Foreigners preferred.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:
ROTEUNDA, Raphael—who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.

LAST-BARRETO.—Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last, who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1897 at Pineda, Cidade de Arassuaçu, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Vella, Minas Geraes, and at Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS

By a new process and entirely his own, Gold Crowns can now be made of so perfect a form and adaptation, that defects are impossible.

Examples can be seen and examined at his office.

Rua dos Ourives 71, 1st floor.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directors.

MISS LAYONA GLENN.

No. 115, Praia de Botafogo.

Botafogo.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Cr. Club on Thursday the 22nd inst., at 3-10 p.m. All Members are urgently requested to attend.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.



Can be had through all ironmongers or merchants.

Put up in Boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb.

Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by

applying to Sole Makers, Thomson Rivet Co. Ltd.

London, England.

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For Sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, 10 to 12 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the bay, ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malarial. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cittello)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the elevated beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, running water filtered by the Poter system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possees also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout, and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful hall on pleasant garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining room opens on verandah overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SANTA THERESA HILL.

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

Telephone 505

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram, runs from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and vice versa.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fined wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to

ASSEMBLEIA 52.

FERDINAND MENTGES.

Telephone 206.

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths, good attendance and cooking, wines of the best quality, prices moderate.

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When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark, without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—



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Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

DEC. 7.—Senator West presented a resolution against establishing a colonial rule in the recently acquired islands, but favoring the idea of declaring them national territory preparatory to incorporating them into the United States.

President McKinley has sent the Hawaii Commission report to Congress together with a bill declaring the whole archipelago national territory.

The secretary of the Treasury has presented his annual report and budget. The most important feature in it was that U. S. exports had increased by 6 millions of dollars. He added to his report a scheme for developing the mercantile marine.

DEC. 8.—The government has charged Lithship with the work of raising the Spanish ships sunk in Manila harbor.

The S. S. *Rattaway* is reported to have sunk. Thirty two out of a crew of 48 were drowned, including the captain.

It appears definitely fixed that the construction of the Nicaragua canal will cost 50 millions of dollars. President McKinley has authorized to arrange with the British government to recognize the neutrality of those waters.

DEC. 9.—Admiral Dewey has telegraphed to his government that Aguinaldo has recently done several deeds of which he does not approve, and expresses his fears that he has not a sufficient force at his command at present to make the Philippine chief recognize the authority of the United States.

It is officially denied that the Japanese government has offered to buy the Philippine islands for 200 millions of dollars.

The proposal of Senator Morgan to appoint a commission to study the relative advantages of the Panama and Nicaragua canals has been approved by the senate.

In the house of representatives, Mr. Caffery has introduced a motion authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain as to the modifications in the Clayton treaty for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, which should be under the absolute control of the United States.

There is great indignation in Chicago against the municipal council which is accused of selling itself to employers and favoring scandals extensions of their privileges.

The new Austrian ambassador to the United States is to be M. Knefzlin, the present minister of Austria-Hungary in Bern.

Spain.

DEC. 7.—The ministry approved today the protest of Sr. Montro de la Riva before the American commission against the insinuations contained in the message of President McKinley relating to the explosion of the *Atene*.

Amongst the clauses of the treaty of peace is one concerning all the artillery existent in Cuba and Porto Rico to Spain.

The Queen-queen yesterday had a long conference with Sr. Raimundo de la Riva to which great political significance is attached, as Sr. Silveira has resigned the leadership of the conservative party.

Marshal Martinez Campos, in an interview with a newspaper reporter, highly eulogized the policy and administration of General Weyler as a soldier and a loyal statesman during his stay in Cuba. Weyler has arrived in Santiago where he received a warm welcome from the military authorities. He is reported to have expressed his readiness to accept the portfolio of war in any ministry in which Sr. Silveira did not have part.

DEC. 8.—The cabinet has decided to summon the Cortes for the 10th January.

Telegrams received from Paris state that the American commissioners have refused to allow Spain any special advantages in commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico. Mr. Porter, one of the commissioners, declared that all nations would have to pay an equal tariff. In the Philippines, Spain will, however, be allowed the same advantages that American commerce will enjoy for a space of ten years. The United States refuse to continue the pension to the heirs of Christopher Columbus that Spain has hitherto paid.

DEC. 9.—The fear of a Carlist outbreak in the north, has induced the Spanish government to send several Aragonese battalions to the suspected districts.

A transport of repatriated troops has arrived at Barcelona. Sixty deaths took place during the voyage.

Great Britain.

DEC. 7.—Sir E. Monson, the British Ambassador to France, made a speech before the British chambers of commerce in which he strongly denounced the language in which some English statesmen had referred to the relations between England and France. He said their language did not convey the unanimity and firm resolution of English national sentiment on the international questions, and that it should be impressed on the French people that the British had no special animosity towards them. He concluded by expressing a hope that once for all the irritating policy of intrigues would cease, as a proud people could not tolerate it.

The *Times*, in an editorial, applauds the discourse of Sir E. Monson and praises the nobility and moderation of his language.

In another editorial on the Picquet case, the same paper severely criticizes the French military authorities and declares that their prestige goes on diminishing day by day in spite of the support of the government.

DEC. 8.—The *Daily News*, commenting on the impression caused by the speech of Sir E. Monson amongst the English press, says that their strictures have been even more severe than those of the French papers; but adds that probably M. Delcasse was by no means sorry to see the British ambassador discharging his heavy artillery against M. Delcasse.

The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Times* in Washington telegraph that they have high authority for saying that President McKinley's message to Congress, in so far as the Nicaragua canal was concerned, was only meant to call special attention to the subject. When the moment for action has arrived, Great Britain and the other powers will be consulted and their cooperation invited.

The subscription for the Khartoum college already amounts to £18,000. Queen Victoria contributed 250 guineas. General Kitchener has lent Marseilles for Egypt.

Sir Joseph Saxe, ex-Lord Mayor of London, has brought an action for libel against a newspaper that accused him of peculation.

The *Daily Mail* says that Gibraltar is being reinforced with new 9 inch guns capable of firing one shot of 180 pounds a distance of 9 miles, and of firing one such shot a minute. These guns will enable the fortress to completely dominate the Strait of Gibraltar.

M. Cambon, the new French ambassador to the court of St. James, has arrived in London, and was well received by the press in spite of the Fashoda difficulty.

DEC. 9.—M. Cambon has delivered his credentials to the Queen as French minister in London.

Sentence of death has been passed on Lieut. Ward, an artillery officer in Woolwich, for complicity in an illegal operation on a lady of wealth, which caused her demise.

The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from Egypt announcing that the government of the Sudan has been declared independent of Egypt.

The *Times* correspondent, who has examined the present state of affairs in the Cuban provinces of Havana and Matanzas, reports that business and peaceful occupations have recently received a wonderful impetus, and highly eulogizes the American government for the measures they have taken in that direction, as well as the discipline now maintained in the Cuban army.

Telegrams from Yokohama say that the Japanese government have presented a bill to increase the land tax.

Through the Havas Agency, Sir E. J. Monson, the British ambassador in Paris, has declared that he had no intention to wound the *amour propre* of the French nation in his recent speech, which has been so bitterly attacked on both sides of the channel.

France.

DEC. 7.—The *Radical* declares that all the papers which Directus was condemned were falsified by Col. Henry, and that it is in a position to prove that he sold French military secrets. In that way he may be able to spend 50,000 francs a year, although his salary did not exceed 10,000.

The *Figaro* says that the Picquet trial will certainly be postponed. The Court of Cassation is about to declare its competence to try the case.

The peace commissioners were yesterday engaged in discussing the commercial rights of Spain in the conquered territory. The Americans yielded on some points but refused to consider others.

DEC. 8.—The Paris morning papers reproduce Sir E. Monson's speech in full, and some even praise it. The *Intransigent* is the only one that protests against what it classifies as "British arrogance."

As President Faure was leaving the Opera Comique last night he was loudly cheered by the supporters of Dreyfus. The opposite party made a counter demonstration with the result that a conflict ensued in which many persons were wounded. (This was the jubilation night of the new *Opera Comique*, which replaces the one burnt down with such fatal results some years ago).

The final treaty of peace in the Spanish-American war is said to be now finally drawn up and approved. The treaty consists of fourteen articles and will probably be definitely signed on Monday next.

DEC. 9.—The members of the American peace commission intend to return to the United States on Friday next.

The anecdote of Col. Picquet has just died and left him a handsome fortune.

There is a rumor abroad that France will interfere with the United States to obtain a guarantee of the Cuban debt by that power in order to secure the interests of French bondholders.

Germany.

DEC. 9.—The German papers say that it is not true that the expenses of the Emperor to the Holy Land will be presented to parliament. Italy has lodged a protest against the pontifical flag having been hoisted in the churches in the East on the Emperor's arrival. The German government has replied that the Pope as religious sovereign had a right to have and hoist his flag over the churches.

The Shah of Persia's son, Malikmussar, who is making a tour of Europe, left Berlin to-day for Brussels.

From *A Imprensa*, December 13th, 1898.

A PRESS QUESTION.

Mr. Lomoureux, the director of the Rio News, has addressed us a letter which we are obliged to publish, in view of explaining our intervention in the incident:

"Permit me to hand you a copy of the last issue of the *Rio News* and to ask your frank opinion on certain articles yesterday denounced by the *Journal du Commerce* and *Andria* as being attacked by 'an invader' towards Brazil.

"I have criticized political acts and policies here just as I would do in my own country—on their merits and not on the ground that they are foreign. I have said what I thought was my duty, as a journalist. And in all this I have had no other object than to contribute something, if possible, to the development and good government of this country, and to injure the country without injuring myself, for I have interests at stake here as well as those who are improving every opportunity, no matter how trivial it may be, to do me an injury.

"In the editorial article quoted by the *Journal*, there was not the slightest allusion to the *Journal du Commerce*, in the same breath, that the criticism is just in common with the great majority of intelligent Brazilians and foreigners. I had wished to see some effective retributed measures adopted, and I was greatly disappointed to see no action taken in that direction. I wish to see Brazil's credit re-established and her prosperity re-established. This surely can not be properly 'not possible.'"

"I am not interested upon your valuable time, but I know how deeply you are interested in questions which affect the liberty of the press, and I am sure that you will read and accept with interest a journalist who has spent twenty years of his life in discussing questions affecting the prosperity of this country."

Without authority or competence to intervene in the conflict between two organs of publicity so respectable as the *Journal du Commerce*, the importance of which the author of these lines has already had occasion to explain, classifying it as a national institution, and the *Rio News*, whose enlightened interest in the affairs of our country has always excited our friendly feelings, we would not spontaneously involve ourselves in the question. But the report of one of the two, who complains of having been unjustly attacked, and the elevated level on which he has placed the question, would not permit us without subjecting ourselves to the charge of selfishness or cowardice to refuse to respond to the request.

Among all our contemporaries, the editor of the *Rio News* could have selected no one less suspected of predilections in his favor. But the report of one of the two, who complains of having been unjustly attacked, and the elevated level on which he has placed the question, would not permit us without subjecting ourselves to the charge of selfishness or cowardice to refuse to respond to the request. Among all our contemporaries, the editor of the *Rio News* could have selected no one less suspected of predilections in his favor. But the report of one of the two, who complains of having been unjustly attacked, and the elevated level on which he has placed the question, would not permit us without subjecting ourselves to the charge of selfishness or cowardice to refuse to respond to the request.

In the present case, although we may not agree with the opinion of the *Rio News* in regard to the first steps of the present government, and although it may be proper to exclude the fact of its merits, there is no doubt that the censures of the *Rio News* are caused by many persons amongst us. We might go still further and say that amongst native Brazilians the optimists are less numerous than the doubters, and that those who have confidence are fewer than those who are discouraging. No other consequence could be expected from so many years of suffering, of deception, and of misdeeds. And if Brazilians, who had to share the responsibility of the present government, lose their right to be considered just as sincere and patriotic as the latter, it is not impossible that among our guests there may be local differences of opinion dictated by good-will to the country in which they reside. Now, this being true, the question is reduced to ascertaining whether a foreigner who has such opinions, has a right to express them, which in relation to the press, is equivalent to enquiring whether a foreigner has or not the right to be a journalist in Brazil.

To acknowledge the right of a foreigner to exercise the profession of journalism, and to deny him the faculty of using in this profession ample liberty to write what he thinks, is the same as withdrawing with the left hand what is given with the right. The press and liberty, journalism and conscience, are the terms of a single equation. Whenever the expansion of opinion is not independent, there is no journalism. Wherever the press exists, independence in writing cannot be denied.

Henry Reeve, in his *Memoirs* recently published by Professor Loughton, takes into consideration on some of the pages of that work, displaying profound thought, the question of a journalist's responsibilities and duties in relation to the politics of other countries. Reeve, who during the 15 years of perhaps the greatest splendor of the influence of the *Times* in European politics, was that great organ's special editor on international questions as well as in the criticism of foreign governments, and won the esteem and confidence of the most eminent statesmen of his time, understanding journalism as it is understood by very few and using its power as few others have been able to use it. Very well; when the French in 1844, 1846 and 1851 deeply resented the attacks of the British

journalist on the government of Louis Philippe and on the empire of Louis Napoleon, the celebrated publicist, replying to the remarks of Lord Clarendon, wrote as follows:—"To ascertain the real state of affairs, and to be faithful, to comply to them the strict principles of justice, humanity and right; to guide as far as possible the conscience of nations; and to arouse the opinion of the world in regard to everything that is erroneous, base or oppressive, these are, in my opinion, the first duties of whoever writes."

Great was the irritation of the Emperor when the attacks of the giant of the European press fell inexorably on the usurpation that crowned the last of the Napoleons. But Delcasse, the manager of the *Times*, found in this no cause for checking the pen of Reeve, to whom, comparing the imperial proscriptions with the revolutionary proscriptions of 1793, he asserted that the press was obliged, for the sake of justice and humanity, to protest with the same energy against one as against the other. And at that time, there was no one that did not think likewise. But pronouncing to-day on the criterion of that attitude, ill-judged then by those in power on both sides of the Channel, the judgment of posterity has just given its sentence in the *Edinburgh Review*:—"Reeve and Delcasse did well to insist on the duty no less than the right incumbent on journalists to express freely their opinions and those of the public they represented, without fear of anyone and without being deterred by a scrupulous desire not to wound the susceptibility of foreign potentates."

It is true that in this instance the case was not that of an English journal expressing in France an opinion against Frenchmen. But this consideration loses its apparent importance, if we reflect on the international responsibilities of the *Times*, and of the circumstances of the period in which English policy was intertwined with that of France in the most vital intimacy.

But if we wish a case unanalogous parallel to our own, we find it now in relation to the *Times* under circumstances that are eminently conspicuous. No one is unaware that the Paris correspondent of the leading journals of Great Britain is M. de Blowitz, a journalist whose name, through his unusual merit and his exceptional position in Parisian society, attracts from the highest eminence the attention of the country in which he serves the English press. Yet anyone who reads the daily correspondence of M. de Blowitz to the *London Journal* will see that he expresses himself with the same freedom, the same candor, and the same vigor with which an Englishman expresses his opinion in regard to the affairs of his own country, as is shown in his telegrams in regard to the Dreyfus case. This is a question in which the principal actors are nothing less than the army and the clergy, a question in which have been expended in a high degree religious and military passions; a question in which the instance of French patriotism has been raised to violent acrimony, in which the institutions of the country are shaken and are in vehement collision, in which the parliament, the courts, the parties and the people have felt the impact of a whirlwind of accusations and imputations, in which the nation for months has been on the brink of general subversion, which threatens to engulf even the form of government. And yet in his telegrams to London, the *Times* correspondent, writing in Paris, gives day by day a bitterness of analysis openly hostile to the French general staff, French military justice, the French generals, the political tendencies of the French army, French want of balance in the cabinet, in parliament and in the interior courts.

If we do not propose, then, to nationalize the press, as has been proposed to nationalize the retail trade of the country, and as the exist trade has actually been nationalized, we must have for the opinion of foreign journalists the same respect as we have for that of Brazilians. And it seems to us that in regard to the former, a civilized people should even more especially pride itself on its tolerance, in view of the fact that its liability to frequent and natural mistakes is far greater. To suspect the foreign press of being prejudiced against the country whenever its opinions are not complimentary, would be to surround it with an atmosphere of constraint, to which no honest man will submit. Arousing the susceptible fibres of national feeling and addressing the people, not through their thinking faculties but through their prejudices, this accusation of hostility to the country would deny to the foreign journalist the dignity of his profession, forcing him to conceal what he feels and to compromise with what he condemns.

Even against us Brazilians, including our venerable contemporary the *Journal do Commercio*, has been brought this charge of feelings unfriendly to our country and hostility to republican institutions. To that journal as well as to ourselves has been awarded the decoration of the order of traitors to the country. Let us then not be led away by the same tendency, which is nothing more than that of making one's self the judge of other people's intentions, holding up to suspicion and public odium the ideas of our opponents. Let us learn then from the injustice which we have suffered, not to be unjust to others. And if they are our guests, so much greater is the reason for treating them with consideration. And this very indulgence will lead them to avoid exaggeration in their severity.

The foreigner who has devoted twenty years of his life to the ungrateful profession of journalism in a country like this, deserves to be treated by the Brazilians no rather with kindness

than with severity. To these co-workers in our progress a great deal is due, and if it is proper for us to demand anything in return for the welcome which we give them, it is integrity and independence in their criticism and advice. Eclogistic foreign journals, intended to take advantage of our credulity, or journals that merely give the news without taking any interest in our affairs, do not contribute to our progress.

In the first years of the French revolution, the "ablest and most widely circulated" journal of those then existing, according to the evidence of Mirabeau, was the *Mercure de France*. In this periodical, its editor, Mallet du Pan, bravely withstood, in defence of moderate and liberal principles, the threats, the imprecations and the fillets of the revolutionary torrent to which he, the greatest political figure of the time, was opposed. This struggle could not fail to end, as it actually ended, in his enforced exile, exile and persecution. But the hurricanes have passed, and what is today said by history through the lips of Taine is that "four observers comprehended from the beginning the French revolution, its character and its scope, Rivarol, Mallet du Pan, Morris and Mallet du Pan, and of these four the one who understood it most thoroughly was the last." Near the last, Mallet du Pan, was a Swiss, and the next, Gouverneur Morris, was an American.

It often, therefore, happens that the foreigner's perception of our defects, and his view of facts in which he is not misled by our national prejudices, local influences and direct interests, is far sharper than our own. Let us listen then with patience to the truths which our guests tell us at home, if we do not wish to hear them from our enemies abroad who judge us at a distance.

We had occasion to observe at Buenos Aires in the River Plate the freedom enjoyed by foreign journalists who criticize national politics without constraint just like the Argentines themselves. Even here there are prospering independently in Rio de Janeiro and in the southern states, journals of different foreign origins, to whose entrance into political ground we see no objection made. In the English language, the journalistic literature of this city has another organ, of great value, which although favorable to the past executive, as it is to the present, took liberties in financial questions, under the Prudente de Moraes government, which won approval and transcription from the *Pravda*, a journal then radically in opposition. Two, at least, of the most important journals of this city employ foreign editors whose right to take part in the discussion of Brazilian political subjects has always been acknowledged.

In our humble opinion the conflict of the Rio News is in no wise different, and it has the same right to fair play and to an unprejudiced hearing.

Mr. Lourenço is an American, and as an American he is unable to championed a reticent press. Here amongst us, he writes in a journal of American style, just as he would write in North America. It is possible that for this reason he may sometimes be unjust, harsh and disagreeable. But this is a necessary condition of the friendship that does not flatter, which is the only friendship that is of any use.

London as if we are wrong. "Thinking as we do, we cannot speak otherwise."

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

A. J. LAMOURICHUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 13th, 1898.

We give in another place a full translation of a brilliant editorial from the pen of Dr. Ruy Barbosa, editor-in-chief of *A Imprensa*, on the right of a foreign journalist to discuss public questions in this country. Our space permits only a word of public acknowledgment for the service which he has rendered to all the foreign journalists resident here. He has placed the question on the higher plane of justice, toleration and free press, and on that plane our adversaries will not care to meet him.

If it be true, as reported by cable, that Chiffi has resolved to disarm several warships and reduce other military expenses, it may be considered certain that a very general disarmament will soon take place throughout South America. It is stated in a recent telegram that various prominent English and Continental bankers have agreed to subscribe for a proposed new Argentine loan only on condition that Argentina do not disarm and reduce her military expenses. Chiffi having taken the initiative, Argentina will probably find it easy to follow the good example, and thus a heavy drain on the resources of those two countries will happily be removed. With a greatly diminished military establishment, both countries will be less disposed to go to war on trifling pretexts, and this will tend to strengthen the cause of arbitration. All this affords much hope for the future, for it will not only contribute to the re-establishment of their sadly disordered finances, but it will afford better opportunities for their industrial, commercial and agricultural development.

In this connection we should like to point out that Brazil is losing a splendid opportunity to lead her sister republics in this important reaction. She is maintaining an unnecessarily large army and navy, and she is spending large sums on armament and munitions. Her finances are also in a state of disorder, and her credit has only very recently suffered a severe blow by a suspension of cash interest payments on her foreign debt. Had she faced the situation courageously—and it involves a high degree of moral courage for a man to openly reduce his establishment and thus confess his weakness and diminishing importance in the eyes of others—and had she frankly decided to maintain only a small army and navy and to incur no new expenditures for the present, she would have regained much of the confidence now lost abroad, and she would have set an example which her neighbors could not avoid following. She has apparently lost the opportunity of leading the reform, but she still has that of reducing expenditure. Time is now wanting to consider the matter in detail, but congress might still initiate the movement by authorizing the executive to reduce the military forces of the country by at least twenty-five per cent, to sell the material not required, and to suspend all new expenditures wherever possible. This will not only relieve a difficult situation here, but it will at once give renewed confidence abroad.

The United States gave recent press and maintains only two military bands—the marine band at Washington and the military band at West Point. It would be interesting to know how many are maintained with goldfish here in Brazil. If we are not mistaken a very considerable sum of money is expended in this direction, a considerable part of which might be saved. Retrenchment is better than music just now, and acts, moreover, are better than promises.

With reference to the examples cited by Dr. Ruy Barbosa to show that foreign journals and journalists have exercised the right of free criticism in countries other than their own, a closer parallel may be found in the case of *O Novo Mundo*, which was published in New York some years ago by Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, now director of the *Jornal do Commercio*, who was at the same time the New York correspondent of the last-named paper. As a reference to the columns of these two papers will show, he exercised the privilege of adversely criticizing the affairs of that country, and no one ever thought of interfering with him.

As regards our quotation from Dr. Johnson about puns and pocket picking, our juvenile contemporary retorts that, as Mr. Son Weller put it, the hearings of this 'ere horse-drawn lies in the lap of an on 'em. Our contemporary's literature is evidently on a par with his notions of finance. We knew before that he did not understand the value of quotation marks and that his reading is not of wide extent, but any reader of Dickens must smile at the words of Cop'n Jack Bunsby in "Dombey and Son" being put into the mouth of Sam Weller of the famous "Pickwick Papers." Jack Bunsby when he could not in his mindless ignorance make a straightforward reply gave an oracular one and added: "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." This reminds us of the fact that before Forster's Education Act of 1879, any ditcher in England could buy a birch and turn schoolmaster. In Brazil to-day, any un-

successful civil engineer can buy a pen and turn financial editor. He may deal with local finance in any way that gives him best and no one minds, but when he misquotes his country's classics, every school-boy has to laugh. The one he is trusted to quote Dickens correctly, who can rely on his quotations from political economists from Adam Smith to Leroy-Bellan?

We are indebted to the *Jornal do Commercio* for a prompt translation of the comments, in our last issue, on the present financial position of the country. The editor's intention, we are compelled to say, was far from being unkind, for he perfects his translation with the customary *chape-chape* and *contadade* and he has denuded all his opinions and actions since 1894, when a corresponding telegram upset his patriotic schemes. They will be able to see that the scolded bad intention is all pure fiction. What we had to say was just and true, and it was said in the friendly spirit. We yield to a man in our good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of this country, and it is because of such good wishes that we criticize these errors and extravagances. And to this we add that it is certainly not from the meannesses and perversities, whose patriotism is measured only by what they can make out of the public treasury, that we shall take lessons as to what we shall say. As for the reference to the *Times* telegram of 1896, which the unfortunate director of the *Jornal* seems unable to forget, the statement is a pure and unadorned falsehood, and the writer knew it when he put it in print. We never made any such statement, nor was it ever telegraphed abroad. Nor would the *Jornal do Commercio* ever make such an accusation, had its director the slightest sense of justice and fair play. Because of the scathing satire published in the *Gazeta da Tarde* a few days ago, he has apparently resolved to stir up popular prejudice against us once more, hence the falsehood. But as has occurred before, he will probably have to run for Europe much sooner than we shall.

The *Pais* has well earned the reputation of being the organ of Brazilian journalism. On these same misapprehensions, wholly devoid of principle and shame, it exists on intrigues and misused influence. Induced by the political prominence of influence of its chief, it assumes a species of guardianship over the public affairs of Brazil which it has neither the modesty to conceal nor the ability to enforce. Stomachless and vindictive, it is well equipped for the advocacy of chauvinist principles in a country where so much is due to foreign capital and enterprise, and where so great a need exists for foreign trade and co-operation—not the co-operation of renegades who come here to incite partisan conspiracies, even against the life of the President, but the co-operation of men who work with hand and brain for the honor and prosperity of the country. And this wretched trafficker in falsehood and intrigue now has the hardihood, not only to echo the empty charges of another misused sheet, but to put on record the assertion that the government of Dr. Prudente de Moraes, Dr. Antonio Oyabito being minister of industry, continued to subsidize with the sum of 5000 a month this same *Rio News* and another foreign sheet. And His Majesty, the Prince of Liars still brings large and the editor of *O Pais* still being his confidential representative in Rio de Janeiro and Pádua de Cabral, the abuse is as silly as it is ever before. A sheet of gold paper, of all the ignorant and malicious abuse yet invented, this raps the chimney, for no one had a notion or an idea what believe it, and no one but a knave would assert it. The malice of the *Jornal do Commercio* has never yet gone so far as this, for it is known to every one at all conversant with public affairs that the *Rio News* has never yet received, nor solicited, nor been offered a subsidy of any description, nor had it ever trafficked with the government for advertisements and subscriptions as so many patriotic journals have done. This paper has been run honorably and honestly—which is more than the *Pais* can say—and it criticizes frankly what it does not approve without fear of man's quakes—which is more than the *Jornal do Commercio* can affirm.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Dec. 5.—Senate.—The senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of Barão do Rio Branco as Brazilian commissioner to the court of arbitration for settling the boundary question between Brazil and French Guyana. The federal district administration gave the department of foreign affairs and the bill for revising the contract with the gas company in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Setteello in a speech on the general revenue bill defended an amendment providing for the establishment of coffee warehouses, coffee auctions and issue of warrants on the coffee stored at warehouses. Deputy Marink spoke in favor of reestablishing on the Central railway the freight and passenger rates of 1894. He referred to the manganese trade and said that the first shipment was in that year, when the freight rate on the Central railway was \$500 per ton. The ship-

ments in that and the two succeeding years were as follows:

1894	1,902 tons
1895	7,591 "
1896	12,151 "

The Central railway, however, raised its freight rate to 6500, and subsequently to 10570 and finally to 15000. The shipments consequently decreased, amounting last year to only 10,518 tons and this year to 7,841 tons. Thus, he said, the short-sighted policy of the directors of the railway has destroyed a promising business in an article which its trains run carry to market without loss at a cost of less than 1500 per ton. Referring to the decline in the price of coffee, he said that the value of the present crop does not exceed, at the utmost, £12,000,000.

Dec. 6.—Senate.—Senator Pinheiro Alencar expressed his intention of bringing a suit against Gen. Carlos Telles, who is reported to have accused him of telling an impudent falsehood and to have asserted that in Rio Grande do Sul the senator is regarded as a coward, thief and murderer. The budget of the department of foreign affairs was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Augusto Clementino spoke in favor of reducing the collection of a duty on commodities that impose bond-money duties on Brazilian products. He also advocated authorizing the government to establish coffee warehouses and to issue paper money expressly for the purpose of buying coffee. Deputy Luiz Adolpho proposed a tax of 1 per cent on annuities of Brazilian life insurance companies and of 1 per cent on those of foreign companies. At the night sitting Deputy Alcindo Guanabara proposed the collection of a duty of 10% on exports to Brazil at Brazilian consulates in foreign countries.

Dec. 7.—Senate.—The bill on coat holidays was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—On motion of Deputy Luiz Müller the chamber resolved to discontinue night sittings and extend the day sitting to 6 o'clock p. m. Deputy Costa opposed the proposed increase in the tobacco tax. If the proposal of the budget committee prevails, he said, cigars which now pay from 50 reis to 45 per thousand will hereafter pay from 105 to 205; smoking tobacco which now pays 100 reis per kilo will hereafter pay 45, snuff which now pays 100 reis per 125 grammes will pay 100 reis. The tobacco industry, he asserted, is not prosperous and has already to pay taxes not only to the federal government, but also to the state and municipal governments. Deputy Augusto Montenegro read statistical information showing that this year there has been an increase in imports whose duties have been diminished and a decrease in those whose duties have been increased or have not been changed. He suggested that the government should again be empowered to adopt measures for the lease of its railways.

Dec. 8.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Fico Coelho in a speech on the revenue bill offered an amendment authorizing the government to monopolize the coffee trade and issue notes in paper money, which will be withdrawn from circulation, however, with the product of the coffee sales. For the honor of the country it is necessary, he said, that Rothschild shall cease sending telegraphic remittances to the government. Deputy Campos Carter described the funding scheme as shameful. Deputy Luiz Müller defended the attitude of the party that oppose Ex-President Prudente de Moraes. First party, he said, will support President Campos Sales in his sphere of financial improvement. But the revenue bill he offered an amendment authorizing the lease of government railways, in any manner which the government may deem advisable, for the purpose of improving the present financial situation.

Dec. 9.—Senate.—The senate passed in 2nd discussion the bill ratifying the treaty with Portugal on the parcels post. In a speech on this subject Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões said that, if the results of this treaty are favorable, Brazil will be ready to conclude similar treaties with other countries. The bill ratifying the agreement of the Universal Postal Convention in regard to letters and parcels of specified value was also voted in 2nd discussion. In 3rd discussion was voted the bill for revising the contract with the gas company.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion, with a large number of amendments, the budget of the department of industry. One of the amendments voted authorizes the government to make a contract for supplying the city of Rio de Janeiro with water. The bills for ratifying the extradition treaties with Peru and Argentina were also voted by the chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that Gen. Tavares intends leaving Boga for his estancia in Uruguay.
—There is a great scarcity of fresh beef at Pará owing to a lack of cattle. It is now proposed to import beef cattle from the River Plate.
—A watch was presented in São Paulo to each of the musicians of the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor*. Hereafter they ought to be able to keep time.
—At Santos and São Paulo the reception of the officers and men of the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* has been no less enthusiastic than it was at Rio de Janeiro.
—At Itá, São Paulo, there are two local parties known as *jagunços* and *maragatos*. On the 8th inst. there was a fight between them and four persons were wounded.

The Italian minister to Brazil, Count Antonelli, is at present visiting the state of Rio Grande do Sul, where he has been received with much enthusiasm by his compatriots.

The Portuguese chargé d'affaires, Sr. João Launpela, is now in the state of São Paulo, taking part in the festivities in honor of the officers of the Portuguese cruiser "Adamastor."

A Porto Alegre telegram says that Senator Pinheiro Machado has refused Dr. Germano Hasselocher as his lawyer in the suit which he is going to bring against Gen. Carlos Telles.

The treasurer of the Bahia savings bank (*caixa economica*), Sr. Vicente Fins Perreira do Amaral, has been condemned to four years imprisonment for the embezzlement of funds entrusted to his care.

The average temperature at São Paulo in November was 65.17° Fahr., the maximum recorded being 89.24° and the minimum 53.7°. There were 19 rainy days in the month and the rainfall measured 208.6 millimetres.

The *Federação do Porto Alegre* denies that Senator Pinheiro Machado is a thief, coward and murderer, and asserts that he spared the lives of prisoners even when a member of the Telles family insisted on throat cutting.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 6th inst. states that Gen. Carlos Telles has transferred to Col. Acunor Corré the command of the garrison of Itajaí. Telles was expected to leave yesterday for Rio de Janeiro, where it is said, he will have a conference with the minister of war.

The press of the city of Rio Grande do Sul protests against the proposed contract between the general government and that of the establishment for the improvement of the port at that city. Evidently the Rio Grande press has much confidence in establishment improvements.

The president of the state of Rio de Janeiro has vetoed the resolution of the legislature for settling the question of municipal administration at Campos, where there are no chambers, each claiming to have been duly elected. The governor thinks the decision in such cases rests with the courts.

A project is under consideration in the Bahia municipal council for turning over to the fire extinguishing material of that city to the insurance companies. The existing fire company will be disbanded and the city will pay the insurance companies 10,000\$ toward the maintenance of the new service.

A Pelotas telegram of the 10th inst. says, "The situation is deplorable of the Brazilian stock-raisers who must sacrifice their cattle and horses either in the Uruguayan revolution or to the Brazilian tax collector who continues to exact an unjust absurd and contrary to national interests from every point of view."

The United States consul general at this port, Mr. Eugene Seeger, visited Santos and São Paulo the past week for the purpose of personally inquiring into the economic conditions of that rich and progressive district. Mr. Seeger's reports are thoroughly business-like documents and we shall await with interest his report on São Paulo.

Extracts from a private letter published in a local paper on Sunday, says that in Ceará famine has already assumed an alarming phase. Everything is lacking (but politics) and the state government is doing nothing to provide relief. The writer says that if the rains do not come, 90 per cent of the people will die in January, and Ceará will be transformed into a desert.

Preparations have already been initiated at Bahia for the celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil in the year 1500. It is proposed to reclaim certain low grounds beside the river, on which exhibition buildings will be erected, served by new avenues and surrounded by gardens. As Bahia is considered to be the first Brazilian territory on which the discoverers landed, it is perhaps best to locate the exposition and official celebration in that state.

Since this morning, says a Campos telegram in yesterday's *Gazeta de Notícias*, the situation in this city has been shameful. Armed men parade the streets provoking disturbances, and shots are constantly exchanged. A man arrested in the act of attempting to murder Citizen Agenor Pires was set at liberty by Deputy Police Delegate Gavinho, who counseled him in his business house. On Praça de S. Salvador there has just been a fight in which shots were exchanged.

On the night of the 6th inst. another fire broke out in Bahia within the district where other large fires had just occurred. The fire was quickly extinguished and then the police succeeded in finding and seizing some flammable waste stored away behind some empty wooden barrels, which gave cause for suspecting arson. On the following day fires appeared in two other localities. Possibly it is only a somewhat too unanimous manifestation of the December liquidations. Still another fire is reported on the morning of the 12th.

RAILROAD NOTES

One of our readers writes us: "I notice that you still continue to announce in your 'Traveler's Directory' that the night express for Minas leaves the Central at 8 p.m. This may be very misleading to travelers as since Aug. 1st of this year the Minas express has left the Central station at 7 p.m., and still leaves at that hour." We are under many obligations for the correction.

Unfortunately we have no time to follow up these changes, and as our railway companies are too miserably to advertise, these mistakes are continually occurring. We began this 'directory' for the convenience of travellers, who have no means of learning when a train leaves without a journey out to the Central station, but it will perhaps be necessary to drop it owing to the difficulty of following the changes, and the indifference of the companies to the convenience of the public.

An engineer who has been through Brazil and who was over the Leopoldina railway gives in account of this line, which shows that the new general manager will have his work cut out to put the line in really good shape, although from his previous record there is little doubt that he will succeed in doing so. The engineer speaks thus: "A railway, well it is a piece of machinery, that's what it is. A metre-gauge line which here and there runs up the side of a mountain on rails which are simply clunked down on the ground; no bolts, no ties, no sleepers, everything kept together by bits of string and old pieces of wire. You take your life in your hand each time you get on to an engine. Puffing and snorting up a bit of steam, with a few thousand feet drop into a precipice on one side, the engine suddenly gives a lurch and a dip and you fling yourself over to the other side of the rail, ready to jump for it at a second's notice. When the advance danger in comes across a peculiarly built bit, that is, where there are no sleepers, he sticks up a red flag, and then the driver says to his passengers, 'Sorry to trouble you, ladies and gentlemen, but you had better walk this bit. I'm going to take my train over empty. Meet you on the other side, and they all tumble out gently and do the old half mile or so on foot. Then the rolling stock, at least on that line, for they roll dashed slight more than they go straight. I've seen a wagon with eight different kinds of axle-boxes, and some without any axle-boxes at all. Fact, I assure you, Oh, it's a daily railway." *Revista Brasileira* says.

[The Leopoldina has only recently been taken over by an English Company from a native company and it will probably take some time to put it in perfect order. But when irresponsible and anonymous engineers write in the foregoing extravagant style, they are simply writing for comic effect where truth must be distorted. We do not say that the permanent way is in good condition on every branch by any means, but there is a wide margin between actual fact and the description of the comic writer above quoted. Comic writers amongst practical civil engineers are few and far between, as they lend their energies too much to surveys, earthworks, culverts, bridges, station buildings and rail-laying to have time for comic writing. The humorous engineer in this case, however large or small his personal practical experience, must have been out of a job at the time, and was in conflict from his spleen at not getting one. He writes too well for a mechanical engineer, so must be an civil engineer.—Ed. R. N.]

SHIPPING NOTES

The United States warships "Oregon" and "Albatross" left Montevideo on the 1st for Sandy Point.

The war vessels composing the United States squadron on this station are expected next month.

The naval court on H. M. S. "Scallow" at Buenos Aires, convened to investigate a case of brutal treatment toward a Chinaman on the "Mary A. Tromp" has found the cook guilty of gross cruelty, and Captain Ribey is found guilty as an accessory. The Chinaman was said to have been thrown overboard and drowned. The two men are to be sent home for definite trial.

A Hamburg telegram of the 9th inst. says that the Hamburger Sudamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft has increased its capital by 3,750,000 marks for the purpose of building three more steamers, of 7,000 tons each, for its South American service. This is an eloquent proof of the prosperous condition of the company, whose service is rapidly becoming the most important on this coast.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 12th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Nile* were the following:—From Southampton, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Demarest, Mrs. Stone and child, and Messrs. P. M. Gotto, P. H. Benn and P. A. Kühn. From Cherbourg: Mrs. and Miss Botix, and Messrs. A. L. Penteado, A. Real, R. Reis, and Mr. Andrie. From Vigo: Mr. E. Vieira and child. From Lisbon: Mr. and Mrs. José R. Almeida and family; Mr. and Mrs. A. Rios daughter and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Abilio H. M. Pina and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carvalho and family, Mr. and Mrs. Custodio Silva and family, Mrs. Angelica C. T. Silva and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Amarante and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Pinto, Mrs. J. J. Lopes, Comendador José M. de S. Pissos, Messrs. C. Bettendorff, C. Brito, José A. Brito, P. Antunes, José R. dos Santos, A. Costa Vaz, Serafim Clara, and José M. Fernandes. From Pernambuco: Rev. José d'O. Lopes, Dr. P. Pernambuco, Messrs. Rodolpho Galvão and V. Maio Filho. From Bahia: Miss Adelina Ribeiro and servant, Messrs. Luiz Galvão, C. M. da Rocha, M. Pereira Ribeiro, J. M. Dantas, Henrique Bernard, Dr. Francisco R. Lima, Colonel G. de Brito, Comendador. Kinsman, Benjamim and wife, Master José dos Santos, Messrs. A. J. Elias dos Santos, C. F. Hammett, and L. Polo.

The first-class passengers who arrived in Rio by the Lautport & H. H. steamer *Coleridge* on the 10th inst. were: Mr. and Mrs. Perry, the Misses Rosa, Alice and Blanche Perry, Master Raymundo Perry, and Messrs. E. B. Fish, G. W. McLean, and Alfred Mendonça, with a third class passenger. The *Coleridge* also brought four 1st class passengers and six 2nd-class in transit to the River Plate, in addition to six 1st class passengers for Santos.

LOCAL NOTES

On Thursday a policeman was killed and two were wounded by lightning.

The foreign office is being removed to the old Itamaraty palace, formerly the presidential residence.

There were 572 deaths in this city during the second half of November, of which only 3 from yellow-fever.

The police guard at Fribojo palace has been replaced by a detachment of 15 soldiers belonging to the regular army.

We hear that one of the recently-arrived nurses has resigned from the nursing staff of the Strangers' Hospital, the resignation taking effect at once.

A sailor belonging to the crew of the "Abundante Tamandará" threw himself into the bay and was drowned on Saturday last, to escape punishment for some offences.

The editors-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio* and *A Notícia* had an interview with the President on Saturday last. The reporters all made a note of it, and so have we.

Deputy Alcindo Guimarães eulogized the spirit of tolerance which, he says, is displayed by President Campos Sales. And so might Sr. Edmundo Salamonde, for the same reason.

On Thursday there was held a largely attended meeting for protesting against the monopolies recently voted by the municipal council. A committee was chosen for undertaking the work of freeing the people from those monopolies.

A secret investigation is going on in the postoffice which is said to involve forgery on the part of an official. But why should the inquiry take place there, and why should it be kept secret? Have the courts no jurisdiction over public officials?

The poet of *O Fuzil* will kindly accept our best thanks for his touching little effusion. It did not touch us as he wished, but we feel it all the same. We should be delighted to split a tonic and soda with him, just to feel the gentle affluents of such a spirit.

It is said that the eldest son of the Emperor of Germany, Prince Frederick William, who was 16 years old in May last, will soon set out on a voyage of instruction to South America. He will come in a war vessel and will be accompanied by his preceptors and a numerous suite.

In the presence of an immense concourse of spectators the delivery of the flag presented by Portuguese residents to the Brazilian navy took place on Thursday at the Cathedral church. The colors of the naval school were designated by the minister of marine to receive the flag.

Our readers will be interested to hear that three engagements were announced in our English colony during the past week, and all the happy gentlemen are from the ranks of those long considered hopeless. Our cordial felicitations, gentlemen, and doubly sweet be the years of your wedded life.

A complaint was made to the police on the 9th by Mrs. Pereira dos Santos & Co., of No. 77 Rua dos Ourives, that they had been robbed of pearls and diamonds to a value of about 15,000\$. It is supposed that the theft was committed by expert thieves, but no traces have been found of them.

President Campos Sales has signed the bill modifying the punitive provisions of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895. To this bill the foranistas succeeded in adding an amendment for readmitting into the military schools the officers and cadets who had been detached therefrom for mutinous conduct.

If a congressman is given licence to say what he pleases against a private citizen, without fear of prosecution, why should not the private citizen be privileged to say what he pleases against the congressman? If the right is legal in one case, why should it not be right and legal in the other?

In the work of encouraging ignorant prejudices and exciting ignoble passions the harm already done ought to be sufficient to satisfy even the *Jornal do Commercio*. It appears, however, that there are restless, misguided persons who will never be content until they succeed in accomplishing the total ruin of the country.

What's the matter in Pará? Senator Lauro Sodré left for that state some time ago, and Deputy Serzedello is now hurrying away to the same destination without waiting to complete the work of congress. Are their private political interests of more account than the public interests of the people who elected them?

The *Jornal* and *Pais* say that they are at loss to account for the hostility of THE RIO NEWS to Brazil. This is not surprising, for it is really difficult to account for what does not exist. If they will abandon this useless effort and endeavor to explain the cause of the hostility of the jacobins to THE RIO NEWS, they will probably be more successful.

Our reference to the opinion of Drs. Candido de Oliveira and Carlos de Laet, in our last issue, in regard to the moral responsibility of the *Jornal do Commercio* for certain subsequent acts of criminal violence, seems to have struck home. Our venerated colleague responded at once, though he had allowed the original article to pass without question.

The *Jornal do Commercio* endeavors to make its readers believe that THE RIO NEWS, in defending the interests of the overburdened taxpayer and in seeking to promote the removal of obstacles to the prosperity of the country, displays hostility towards Brazil. For this complaint to their intelligence those readers will doubtless be duly grateful.

From the opinion of the *Jornal do Commercio* we appeal to that of thousands of honest, hard-working and overtaxed Brazilians who know how they are obliged to struggle in order to obtain a meagre subsistence for themselves and their families. The hardships and privations which these families now endure will be greatly aggravated if taxation is increased.

We deeply regret to hear that the American minister, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, met with a painful accident on Tuesday last, which has confined him to his room during the week. He sprained his ankle while on an excursion up the Corcovado, but the injury, under the skillful hand of Dr. Havelburg, is rapidly disappearing, and our popular minister will be fully re-established in another week.

Ex-Minister Salvador de Mello e Sousa says that, when the republicans have sufficient confidence in the stability of the institutions which they have established to permit the remains of the Emperor and Empress to be brought to Brazil, he will undertake to write an ode to the republic. If he does, he will probably be scolded by his brother Lucio, who cannot even tolerate the equestrian statue in Largo do Rocha.

We do not know whether the *Pais* favors a press gag law, or not; but if it does it would be interesting to have that paper initiate the new regime by answering to our gratulations first published by it on the 10th inst. But the editor of that interesting sheet will of course claim that the law should be enforced against everyone but himself. Or perhaps he would choose to take another trip to the Pócos de Cabilas—for his health.

It is stated that on Wednesday from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m. the wife of President Campos Sales will receive persons who wish to call on her. We should be glad to hear that the ladies of our foreign colonies are improving this opportunity to pay their respects to the first lady in the country, for it would go far toward improving those social relationships which exist in other capitals and which help to soften the asperities of life everywhere.

A curious discovery was made on the 9th inst. by the police delegate of the 16th precinct, while searching the residence of Luide-tina Maria Remedy, at No. 8 Rua Figueira, for a stolen dress. He did not find the dress, but he found a large number of Central railway pay-envelopes with the mark of various stations on them. They were used for the remission of wages and had the amounts written on them. Luide-tina says they belonged to her father, who died four years ago, while it is believed that they were used in April last year.

During the past week the great jewelry robbery has continued to attract the attention of the police authorities, the press and the public. It is stated that on Wednesday there were already 20 persons in custody, and since then new arrests have been made every day. If we did not recognize the grave responsibility of Dr. Simão Ferraz in this emergency, we should be obliged to solicit his compassion for the numberless wives, relatives and friends of those who have been caught in the meshes of the police net and whose innocence is asserted. It does not b-b-behave us to make known here the scenes of weeping and anguish daily witnessed at the casa de detenção. Up to the present, we understand, neither the burglars nor any of the jewelry has been discovered.

There's blood on the moon, as sure as you're born, said Sam Sweeney as he entered our office on Friday last. "When José Carlos puts on his war paint, and Joseph Philip gets on his little tin war trumpet, then there's a raid on over the border. You'd better get in your cattle and lay low. They won't come out and fight fair, and don't you expect it; they'll just put at you from the bush, they'll stir up your neighbors with false reports, and they'll make the whole world believe that they're engaged in a sort of holy war against an enemy of our race and religion. Oh, I know'em! They're precious pair, and you'd better let 'em have the whole road. I've learned in my day that mercenary patriotism is the most dangerous enemy that a man can have, and you'd better paste that fact in your hat. And it's all the worse when your enemy has got a record that needs a little whitewashing." And Sam Sweeney almost dislocated our wrist as he bade us an affectionate farewell.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 210,634 bags, against 304,408 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 111,410 bags.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- December 12th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds			Nominal Value	Last Quotation		
399,438,800\$	262,137,000\$	Stock 5% currency (upholders)		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	851,000—			
104,987,000	104,987,000	Bonds of 1895		1,000	858,000—			
119,630	124,658,000	do 1897 6%		1,000	845,000—			
30,000,000	11,884,800	do 1897 6% (gold), converted 1890		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,095,000—			
51,155,000	21,079,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,450,000—			
104,694,000	18,450,000	do do 1889, 4%		1,000	—1,450,000			
17,500,000	4,000,000	do do 1890, 4%		1,000	—			
		State of Espirito Santo		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	850,000—			
		do idem 6%		1,000	—			
		do of Minas Geraes, 5%		1,000	—			
		do idem 6%		1,000	—			
		do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%		1,000	—			
		do of Parahyba, 6%		1,000	—			
		do of Pernambuco, 6%		1,000	—			
		Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%		1,000	—			
		do do do São Paulo, 7%		1,000	—			
		do do do Petropolis, 7%		1,000	—			
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%		1,000	—			
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	99,000	200\$	Commercio do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	800\$, July 1898	213,000—
10,000,000	50,000	60,000	200	Commercio do Rio de Janeiro	200	3,370,000	800\$, July 1898	210,000—
24,000,000	400,000	200,000	200	do 2nd series	200	1,645,000	450\$, Aug. 1897	11,750—
16,000,000	80,000	77,285.2	200	do 2nd series	200	1,740,000	450\$, Jan. 1898	5,000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	80,079	12 1/2%, July 1898	90,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	29,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	25,000—
750,000	15,000	all	50	Financiaros Publicos	50	64,010	450\$, July 1898	90,000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	214,800	450\$, July 1898	90,000—
10,807,000	54,035	all	200	Levantes e Contratos	200	95,500	450\$, July 1898	90,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	17,280,000	6 1/2%, July 1898	170,500—
107,352,500	536,913	100,000	200	Republica do Brazil	200	3,042,000	6 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
20,000,000	100,000	99,000	200	Rio e Mattos Grosso	200	74,704,000	9 1/2%, July 1898	120,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rmfi e Hypothecario	200	2,186,326	11 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercio de Ind. e Com.	200	6,000,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	200,000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Indust. de S. Paulo	200	221,130	12 1/2%, July 1898	—135,000
7,000,000	35,000	—	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	1,066,703	12 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	600,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	135,000—
		10,075	200	do	200	800,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
		12,500	200	Lavenderes	200	800,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercurial de Santos	200	600,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	União de S. Paulo	200	600,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	do	200	600,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	do	200	600,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
		167	200	do	200	600,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
		7,307	200	do	200	600,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
		86,000	200	do	200	600,000	12 1/2%, July 1898	100,000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	20,000\$	7 1/2%, July 91	6,000—
200,000,000	1,000,000	153,453	200	Minas de S. Jeronymo	200	20,000\$	7 1/2%, July 91	4,750—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	do	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Macahé e Campos	200	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Mirandolito	200	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	73,525	200	do 2nd series	200	1,000,000	int. Sept. 93	14,000—
		80,175	200	Oeste de Minas	200	1,000,000	int. Sept. 93	14,000—
10,000,000	100,000	all	200	do	200	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocaima-Rioinda	200	1,000,000	6 1/2% June, 92	—61,000
1,000,000	5,000	2,500	200	União Valparaíso	200	45,710	07/03, Feb. 92	11,000—
44,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucaia	200	281,375	int. Jan. 92	3,000—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	S. Joazeiro e Aracaju	200	—	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	do	100	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,000,000	25,000	all	100\$	Carica	100\$	—	—	—
6,000,000	75,000	all	200	Caris Upland	200	163,000	—	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	5,417	14/05, July 91	—
11,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	49,200\$	2 1/2%, Oct. 95	135,000—
12,000,000	60,000	50,360	200	S. Christoval	200	—	12/05, Jan. 95	101,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Ipiranga	100	105,000	8 1/2%, July 91	100,000—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	20,000	5 1/2%, Aug. 95	95,000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima	200\$	230,000\$	8 1/2%, Sept. 97	100,000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira	200	—	—	—
672,000	3,360	all	200	S. Joazeiro e Aracaju	200	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	S. Paulo	200	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	854,015\$	10/05—Aug. 95	170,000—
2,400,000	24,000	all	100	America Sul	100	—	—	—
6,000,000	60,000	all	200	Botafogo (unigene)	200	39,471	10 1/2%, July 95	120,000—
6,000,000	60,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	130,000	10 1/2%, July 95	120,000—
6,000,000	60,000	all	200	Caracas	200	250,000	10 1/2%, July 95	180,000—
6,000,000	60,000	all	200	Companhia Industrial	200	230,000	10 1/2%, July 95	180,000—
4,500,000	45,000	all	200	Corcovado	200	5,400	—	—
500,000	5,000	all	200	D. Isabel	200	15,400	30 1/2%, Jan. 95	140,000—
2,000,000	20,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	200,000	12 1/2%, Aug. 95	—
1,200,000	12,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	77,400	—	—
4,000,000	40,000	all	200	Magazine	200	20,000	10 1/2%, July 95	180,000—
1,500,000	15,000	all	200	Mantimentos Fluminense	200	26,100	10 1/2%, Aug. 95	200,000—
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Petropolis	200	—	—	—
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	47,200	5 1/2%, Mar. 95	40,000—
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Rink (Woolen)	200	116,000	15 1/2%, July 95	200,000—
450,000	4,500	all	100	S. Felix	100	—	—	—
300,000	3,000	all	100	Santa Luzia	100	34,500	4 1/2%, July 95	40,000—
2 1/2 000	12,500	all	200	S. Joazeiro	200	—	—	—
2,000,000	20,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	39,000	10 1/2%, July 95	170,000—
3,500,000	35,000	all	200	União Fabril	200	1,454,000	20 1/2%, Aug. 97	155,000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	436,000\$	15/05, July 97	65,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	250	300,000	18 1/2%, July 95	330,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Bonifaz	200	15,000	1 1/2%, July 95	10,000—
500,000	5,000	all	200	Confiança	200	200,000	3 1/2%, July 95	20,000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Fidelidade	200	250,000	7 1/2%, Jan. 95	30,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gratuita	200	250,000	10 1/2%, July 95	100,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Gerai	200	400,000	2 1/2%, July 95	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnizadora	200	14,000	1 1/2%, July 95	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Presidente	200	350,000	13 1/2%, July 95	50,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	200	1,000,000	1 1/2%, July 95	15,000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Castro e Vieira Fluminense	200\$	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Carros Tatuado Moraes	200	25,000\$	15/05, July 97	20,000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Carregadores Fluminense	200	81,220	6 1/2%, Jan. 95	100,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (unigene)	200	—	—	—
600,000	3,000	all	200	Dicas de São Paulo	200	—	—	—
25,000,000	250,000	all	200	Melhoramentos no Brazil	200	4,000,472	8 1/2%, July 97	250,000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil	200	2,266,745	15 1/2%, Sept. 91	19,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Revista de Noticias (newspaper)	200	40,000	2 1/2%, July 95	2,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	do Paes (newspaper)	200	43,500	10 1/2%, Feb. 95	120,000—
3,512,500	70,250	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil	50	1,015,181	Jan. 97	65,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Matt. L				

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